

## NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

M. Faure's Mantle Falls Up-  
on M. Loubet.

M. DUPUY DECLINES TO RUN

The World Condolences With the People  
of France in Their Bereavement—  
President Faure's Body Lies in  
State—A Fatal Fatality Pursues the  
Rulers of the French Republic—  
Death Bed Scenes.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Paris, February 17.—The Premier, M. Dupuy, has fixed the meeting of the National Assembly, or Congress, in which the Senators and Deputies unite in voting for a President of France, for 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Versailles.

At a meeting of the Leftist Senators to-day M. Loubet, the President of the Senate and former Premier, was unanimously nominated for the presidency of France, in succession to the late President Faure. The Senators consider M. Loubet's election assured.

At a meeting of eighty Progressist Republicans to-day the candidature of M. Melin, the former Premier, as a successor of the late President Faure was adopted.

Later in the day it was announced that M. Melin, in spite of the objections of his supporters, has withdrawn his candidature for the presidency in favor of M. Loubet.

M. Dupuy declines to enter the political contest against M. Loubet.

In view of the apparently united support of the Senate and M. Melin's withdrawal in his favor, it was generally thought in the afternoon that M. Loubet's election is almost assured.

DEAD PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the dead President will take place next Thursday in the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the interment will occur in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies adjourned to-day as a mark of mourning.

The official certificate sets forth that the death of the President was caused by "congestion and hemorrhage of the brain."

After the remains had been embalmed the body was attired in evening dress, with white waistcoat crossed by the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. It was then laid on a white mattress in the study. The remains will lie in state in the hall room of the palace, which is already draped with black.

A mass for the repose of the soul of President Faure was celebrated in the chapel of the Elysee palace to-day. The family of the deceased was present.

THE WORLD'S CONDOLENCES.

A flood of telegrams of condolence from all parts of the world continues. Probably the most interesting are those of Emperor Nicholas, conveying his sorrow, and that of the Czarina; President McKinley, representing the feeling of the sister republic, and Emperor William, praying that God would grant the widow strength to bear her sorrow.

Among the most noticeable wreaths is the Kaiser's, composed of orchids and parma violets, bearing the monogram "W," surmounted by the Imperial crown. In sharp contrast to this are a couple of pretty bunches of flowers, with ribbons, inscribed to "Our friend and ally," and bearing the visiting cards of the Czar and Czarina respectively.

BODY LYING IN STATE.

M. Faure's body, now embalmed, is lying in state in the Salle des Fetes of the theatre built by President Carnot for concerts and dramatic entertainments. The corpse is on an inclined plane, the head being eighteen inches higher than the feet. M. Faure's face was greatly convulsed during the embalming operation, but recovered later its serene expression. The body is dressed in an evening white and the immaculate, well known white waistcoat, which is the broad red ribbon of watered silk of the Legion of Honor. The eyes are closed and fill out the eyelids. The hands, of the color of ivory, are crossed on the breast.

A black canopy, bordered with silver braid, overshadows the couch. Pivots to embalm the body lay on a brass bedstead in the President's sitting room. Two Sisters of Charity watched beside it. Before the operation, which lasted an hour, took place informal dead mass was celebrated in the Elysee Chapel.

To-day the whole official world had paid formal visits of condolence to the palace, the formality consisting in writing the visitor's name in the register. Piles of telegrams from corporate bodies, personal friends, sympathizers in all parts of France, and, indeed, Europe and even Asia, have arrived. The first telegram to Madame Faure was from Emperor William, the next Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria. The army has been ordered to go into mourning until after the obsequies.

STRANGE AND DRAMATIC.

Public events in France have a strange suddenness and take spontaneously a dramatic character. Thus M. Faure's body lies in a Salle des Fetes, or hall of festivities. The cards had been issued to 6,000 persons to attend a state ball next Thursday. To-day the tapestries of the ball room have been taken down that the room may be hung in black.

LOOK FORWARD TO 1900.

M. Faure had looked forward with delight to the Elysee being in 1900 the resort of sovereigns. The last letter he had from Emperor Nicholas was acceptance of his (M. Faure's) invitation. He took great pleasure, also, in thinking that membership in the Order of the Annunciation would make him a "cousin" of King Humbert; and the insignia of that order was to have been presented to him by a special embassy

this month. But his soul was suddenly required of him, and all connected with his presidential career is over. His death preaches a sermon upon the vanity of human ambition.

FRAGILITY OF HUMAN GREATNESS.

M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, is especially struck with the example M. Faure's death gives of the fragility of human greatness. Twice yesterday he communicated with the President on naval affairs. M. Faure, as a former ship agent and charterer at Havre, and once himself Minister of Marine, deemed himself a naval authority. His naval hobby was a fleet of Corsair cruisers to attack, in case of war, English trans-Atlantic steamers. M. Lockroy humored him and often consulted him, and now he can't realize that the President is no more. He says he feels as he once did during an earthquake. The total eclipse of Elysian preparations for festivity by the deepest mourning also comes home to Lockroy.

PURSUED BY FATE.

Some fatality follows the Presidents of the French Republic. Of the six we have had, only President Grevy lived through a full term of office, and he was forced to resign by a hostile vote of Parliament. Marshal MacMahon found he could not remain President with dignity. M. Casimir-Perier's misadventures for throwing up the situation are still a mystery. Carnot was assassinated and Faure smitten as if by a thunderbolt.

A PAINLESS DEATH.

M. Lockroy, who was present at the death, thinks it was painless. Dr. Laune-Longue shares this opinion, but believes there was in the early stages of apoplectic seizure agonizing pain. The doctor attributes the break down in the President's health to Fashoda and thinks that the consequent anxiety used up his vitality. M. Faure had fostered the scheme Major Marchand was sent to accomplish, and he was terrified at its possible consequences.

Dr. Laune-Longue tells me that after the Fashoda incident M. Faure lost his appetite. It was then he began to feel so limp in the legs that he feared to ride on horseback. Yesterday the sense of limpness was so distressing that he gave up the idea of a canter in the Bois de Boulogne. He usually went there between eight and ten in the morning, mounted on a thoroughbred. He was fond of going to small morning reviews at Long Champs, and of taking up a position beside the reviewing General.

THE LAST SACRAMENT.

I have been to see the Abbe Renault, who gave M. Faure absolution in extremis. Mme. Faure, on seeing that death was hastening, begged that messengers should be sent to summon three different priests and a dominican. All the priests, she thought, would not be out dining; the dominican would surely be at his monastery. She also begged that, if any messenger met a priest in the street, he should bring him at once to the Elysee.

Abbe Renault is the humblest of the humble, being chaplain to the House of Detention, or lock up at the Prefecture of Police. Yesterday he had dined with some relatives, who have a small shop in the Faubourg St. Honore. After dinner he was going home, when suddenly a soldier on a bicycle came up, descended from the machine and caught him with visible agitation by the arm, saying: "Come with me."

A SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE.

Father Renault went, and only learned where he was going at the palace gate. There the soldier said: "The President is dying; do what you can for him; he is not a bad chap." He took a porter met the Abbe and conducted him to the sitting room. The President was lying on a mattress upon the floor. He was in a flannel shirt, and covered with drapery—his feet were wrapped in steaming flannels; his nostrils assailed with the mingled smells of mustard and ether, and blood flowing from his temples, neck and forehead; for leeches, supping, hypodermic injections and bleeding had been tried.

THE PHYSICIAN'S VERDICT.

The face was almost black from congestion. One doctor had drawn the tongue to keep the lungs alive; another held a bag of oxygen to the nose; a third was rubbing the hands, but no sign of returning animation was given. Dr. Laune-Longue said: "We have done all we can. Let religion to console the family now come in."

"The Abbe dropped on his knees, all present doing likewise, and gave absolution in extremis. He had no holy oil to administer extreme unction. In the next room the ladies were sobbing. The ministers came in and dropped on their knees. As the clock on the mantel struck ten, a doctor said: 'All is over.' Some persons went into the next room to inform Mme. Faure and her daughters. She soon came out, and with great composure, as if her grief was suddenly hushed, ordered that the body be placed on the President's brass bed and be kept unembalmed as long as possible. She thanked the priest for rendering the last offices to a Christian, and said that she had the President's last consciousness he had prayed for forgiveness of all whom he might have offended. "His tongue was paralyzed," he spoke," she said, and again, "the poor have lost in his death a good friend."

At her request some prayers were recited by the Abbe, who was profoundly affected by the whole scene.

SKETCH OF M. LOUBET.

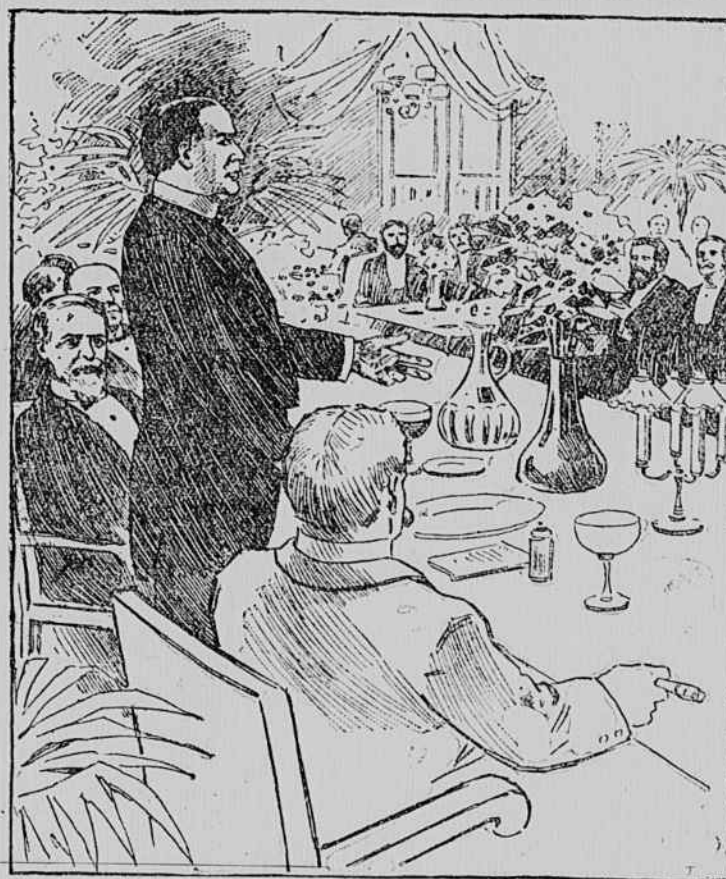
M. Emile Loubet, who is about 61 years of age, was born in the Department of the Rhone and began his political career in 1876. In 1892 he formed a Ministry, became Minister of the Interior, but was overthrown on account of the Panama revelations. He was re-elected President of the Senate on January 2, last.

If M. Loubet is elected European sovereigns would soon transfer to him their friendly regards. He is a good, unaffected, level-headed man, of honest, open life and far more intellectual culture than poor Faure. He is an advocate and practiced at the Montlemer bar, in the Department of Drome. Montlemer is his native town. As a precaution against a coup d'etat or any attempts of the sort, the troops have been ordered to keep within barracks in all the garrisons.

M. MELINE RECONSIDERS.

Paris, February 17.—Midnight.—Shortly before midnight it was announced

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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AT THE HOME MARKET CLUB BANQUET.

Over 2,000 diners at the Home Market club banquet in Boston Thursday night heard President McKinley make an important address. The president was attended by five members of his cabinet. Two hundred and fifty waiters were required to look after the wants of the guests.

## THE PHILIPPINE GROUP

The United States Will Extend  
Jurisdiction.

Spanish Sovereignty Over the Islands  
To Be Promptly Replaced—Municipal  
Governments Will Be Re-  
tained Unless Found Refractory.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 17.—The administration has determined to rapidly extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the whole of the Philippine group, acting on the theory that delay in this case is dangerous, and that anarchy and a general paralysis of such interests as the islands support will be brought about through a failure to promptly replace the Spanish sovereignty over the islands by that of the United States. This decision involves the necessity of a naval campaign and will be instituted as soon as Admiral Dewey receives the reinforcements in the shape of gunboats now on the way to Manila.

It is not anticipated that there will be a necessity for any formidable demonstrations, but the fact that the United States government is able to exhibit a sufficient force to accomplish the purpose of occupation is expected to deter the natives from profligate resistance.

Due to the vast number of the Philippine islands a large number of gunboats would be required to visit them simultaneously, so the program will be to have the vessels visit in order the principal towns outside of Manila.

The naval vessels will probably be accompanied by some troop transports, and the soldiers will be landed where necessary to hoist the United States flag and take possession formally of the ports.

It is understood that there will be no attempt made at this time to displace any of the existing municipal governments, except where they prove refractory and offer resistance. In fact, a policy of conciliation will be followed at all points in the treatment of the natives.

MILLER STILL AHEAD.

THE SIX DAYS' BICYCLE RACE  
NEARING AN END.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

San Francisco, Cal., February 17.—8:45 P. M.—The end of the ninety-four hour in the six-day bicycle race has been reached. The previous record was 1362 miles and 72 yards, made by Miller, in 1897, at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Score of the five leaders: Miller, 1,572.7; Glumm, 1,553.3; Aaronson, 1,516.5; Hale, 1,441.1; Alberts, 1,435.3.

Troops Sail For Cuba.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 17.—The transport Saratoga sailed from here for Havana to-day, carrying the Second Battalion of the Third Volunteer Engineers and a cargo of lumber, supplies and miscellaneous articles for the troops in Cuba. This is probably the last trip which the Saratoga will make from Charleston, as the vessel has been ordered to New York after completing its present voyage.

Texas Congressman Ill.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., February 17.—Representative Cranford, of Texas, is very ill at the Providence Hospital, in this city. He has been so low that his friends do not expect him to recover. He is suffering from a complication of diseases, which the doctors have been unable to cure.

## EMBALMED BEEF COURT

Full Membership Present at First  
Session.

Taking of Testimony Will Begin Monday and Embrace Large Numbers  
of Witnesses. Military and Civil—  
May Visit Packing Houses.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The court of inquiry to investigate the allegations of the major general of the army in respect to the quality of the beef furnished the army during the war with Spain, met to-day at the rooms formerly occupied by the War Investigating Commission, in the Lemon building. A full membership was present and the court went into secret session to discuss the preliminaries of the proceedings, and to endeavor to sketch out the line of inquiry to be pursued.

At 1 o'clock Colonel Davis, the recorder, gave out a statement as to the court and its work. To-day and probably all of to-morrow, he said, will be occupied with an examination of reports of regimental and other commanders who participated in the Cuban and Porto Rico campaigns, the object being to select witnesses to be summoned.

In addition to these reports the proceedings of the War Investigating Commission will be looked to for suggestions of witnesses.

TAKING OF TESTIMONY.

The taking of testimony hardly will begin before Monday. The sessions then will be open. General Miles is expected to testify first, presenting his charges and their foundations. The investigation will be limited strictly to canned roast beef and refrigerated beef, but the scope of the inquiry will be so comprehensive as to follow the beef from packer to private soldier, so that the action of the packers and all War Department officials connected with the beef supply will be investigated. Colonel Davis said the inquiry would continue indefinitely and he could give no idea as to the time of its termination.

MAY VISIT PACKING HOUSES.

Speaking further of the investigation and probable testimony, Colonel Davis said the court was not limited in its sittings to Washington, but under the order convening it could travel from place to place. This statement is considered significant for, while the court has announced no determination to go elsewhere, there is possibility that it will visit the Chicago and South Omaha packing houses, where the beef in question was prepared.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

The list of witnesses will include many civilians, as well as army officers. Suggestions as to witnesses from any quarter, Colonel Davis said, would be considered and all would be summoned who it might seem likely would throw any light upon the controversy. Some of the officers whose reports General Miles has placed with the court are now in the Philippines. Their testimony will not be sought. It was pointed out by a member of the court that their testimony would be cumulative and, therefore, really unnecessary, since it would be in accord generally with what would come from officers who are accessible. The depositions of a number of officers now in Cuba will be taken.

The court will meet at 10:30 to-morrow morning and resume, behind closed doors, the work of mapping out the plan of procedure and preparing the list of witnesses to be summoned.

A CHEMICAL TEST.

Chicago, Ill., February 17.—Samples of the canned beef American soldiers in Porto Rico and Cuba said was unfit

for food have been tested chemically and analyzed with respect to fitness for food by expert chemists employed by the Chicago Tribune. The result of these analyses shows that the cans submitted there was no trace of either borax or salicylic acid or any other chemical preservative in the meat, aside from salt, and that the high temperatures of the Cuban climate in all probability accounted for its apparent unfitness for food when opened by the soldiers.

ADAMS POISONING CASE.

CORNISH PROMISES TO SHED  
LIGHT ON MYSTERY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Feb. 17.—Without making very great progress toward the solution of the mysterious Adams poisoning case, the Coroner's inquest this afternoon adjourned over until Monday. The most important developments connected with to-day's session were the testimony of John D. Adams, the secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who went upon the witness stand and told how he happened to mention Roland B. Molineux in connection with sending the bromo seltzer to Cornish by recognizing a similarity in handwriting of Molineux and the person who sent the bottle containing the poison to Cornish; the request of Cornish to again go upon the stand, and the statement of Dr. Hitchcock that if he were again put upon the stand he could clear up the mystery of the two glasses.

MESSAGE FROM CORNISH.

Shortly after the noon recess to-day Harry Cornish sent a friend to Coroner Hart asking for a private conference. The Coroner sent back word to the physical director that he saw no need of a private conference and that he could tell publicly all he knew by resuming the witness stand. Cornish announced his immediate readiness to testify again.

"What I shall disclose will help immeasurably in solving this mystery," he said. "It is very probable he will give his evidence Monday, as Coroner Hart and all concerned profess to have not the slightest objection to his resuming the stand, if he intends to throw some light upon the mysteries of the case."

MRS. MOLINEUX TO TESTIFY.

A report emanated to-day from the district attorney's office to the effect that the persons who had murdered Mrs. Adams and Henry C. Barnett were known, and that the State had sufficient evidence to convict them. This evidence has not yet been submitted to the grand jury, nor will any of the lawyers at the district attorney's office or Colonel Gardner himself explain the delay. Despite the time which the evidence in the case is taking, Assistant District Attorney Osborne to-day said that Mrs. Roland B. Molineux would certainly be placed upon the witness stand. This probably will be on Monday next.

THREE NOTABLE PAINTINGS.

PRESENTED TO AND ACCEPTED  
BY UNITED STATES.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 17.—The paintings accepted by the Senate to-day are the product of the late John Blake White, of South Carolina. As described by the letter of Dr. White, "One of the pictures is the famous one representing General Marion inviting a British officer to share his meal of sweet potatoes roasted in the ashes of his camp fire." The second depicts the scenes where Sergeant Jasper and Newton, members of the American band, rescued a body of American prisoners, who were being conducted by a force of British soldiers to the prison camp at Savanah. The female in the foreground was the wife of one of the prisoners, who devotedly accompanied her husband. "The third represents the patriotic action of Mistress Motte, of Edgemoor, S. C., in furnishing to General Marion and Light Horse Harry Lee fire arrows with which to destroy her own mansion then held by the British and used by them as a fort."

Rejoined From Issuing a Charter.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 17.—A petition was to-day presented to Judge John S. Chandler asking the court to restrain Secretary of State Cook from granting a charter to a railroad, which the duties of his office require him to do when applications are legally correct. The application for injunction in this unique case was presented by Attorney Haden, of the Tifton, Thomasville and Gulf railroad, asking that the Georgia Northern railroad be not allowed an amendment to its charter to extend its line from Moultrie to Thomasville, Ga. Judge Chandler raised the injunction, but a rule nisi was granted, calling upon the Secretary of State to show cause why the injunction should not be issued, and the hearing was set for February 23d.

The Attorney General laughs at the petition, but has advised Secretary Cook not to issue the charter, although he says he has a perfect right to do so.

Four Children Cremated.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Philadelphia, Pa., February 17.—A special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph from Dubois, Pa., says: A dwelling house at French Run, 35 miles east of Dubois, belonging to a woodman named Carlson, was burned this morning. Carlson was away from home, but his wife and five little children were in the house. The mother was awakened by the noise of crackling wood and had just time to grasp her baby and jump from a second story window into the snow. She was then obliged to stand and witness the burning to death of her four other little ones, aged 12, 7, 5 and 2 years respectively.

A Compromise Probable.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., February 17.—There was a pronounced movement in the Senate to-day looking to a compromise on the army reorganization bill. The movement originated with several Republican Senators who voice the opinion that a compromise was preferable to an extra session of Congress.

## THE PRESIDENT STILL AT BOSTON

Last Day Continual Round of  
Pleasure.

SUDDEN DEATH AT BANQUET

He Advocates Admission of Veterans  
of Spanish-American War to  
Grand Army of Republic—In  
Speech Before Commercial Club  
He Takes a Rosy View of the Fu-  
ture.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Boston, Feb. 17.—The last day of President McKinley's visit to Boston was spent in a continual round of pleasure, and the different events which were crowded into the few remaining hours followed each other with bewildering rapidity. The President arose and breakfasted at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock was en route to Tremont Temple, where he spoke to the members of the Massachusetts Department of the G. A. R., who were assembled in annual convention.

During his remarks he suggested that veterans of the Spanish-American war be admitted to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Immediately following this carriage were taken for the State House, where the President visited the Legislature in joint session, and made an inspiring address. Here also Secretary Long created much amusement by his witticisms and his allusions to the time when he wielded the gavel as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

A SHORT SPEECH.

During his speech the President said: "We may regard the situation before us as a burden or as an opportunity, but whether the one or other, it is here, and conscience and civilization require us to meet it bravely. Desertion of duty is not an American habit. It was not the custom of the fathers, and will not be the practice of their sons."

After a short reception the Presidential party was taken on a tour through the subway and thence to the Algonquin Club, where a breakfast was tendered to the gentlemen by the members of the Commercial Club, composed of the principal business and professional men of the city of Boston.

AND ANOTHER.

The President made a short address in the course of which he said: "We are fast going from a debtor to a creditor nation. I hope nothing will check it. We have quit discussing the tariff and have turned our attention to getting trade wherever it can be found. It will be a long time before any change can be had or any change desired in our present fiscal policy except to strengthen it. The differences on this question which existed have disappeared."

"We have turned from academic theories to trade conditions, and are seeking our share of the world's markets."

BUSINESS AND MONEY GOOD.

"Not only is our business good, but our money is good. There is no longer fear of debased currency. It has been happily dispelled. The highest and best standard recognized by the leading commercial nations has been maintained, and it has been done without a resort to loans. The cause of sound money has advanced in the last two years. Honest finance has made positive gains. I do not think we quite appreciate yet the full measure of its success."

"Both branches of Congress on the 4th of March next will have an unquestioned majority opposed to any demoralization of our currency and committed to uphold the world's standard. Certainly for two years every branch of the national government will be united for good currency, and the inviolability of our national obligations and credit. The investments and other enterprises of the people can therefore not be unsettled by sudden changes."

BUSINESS STEADILY GROWING.

"We have been engaged in war. Two hundred and seventy thousand of our citizens have been in the field; our soldiers have been absent in two hemispheres; and yet the business of the country has been steadily growing, our resources multiplying, the energy of our people quickened and at the end of our glorious land and naval triumphs we find our country in a condition of almost unparalleled activity and prosperity."

DOMESTIC SITUATION.

"Our domestic situation is fortunate indeed, considering the new questions which we meet and solve. That they will be settled on the lines of right and duty I cannot doubt."

The party left for Washington at 5:10 p. m. Secretary Long did not return, preferring to go to his home at Hingham with Mrs. Long, and start for Washington in the morning. Hon. Ferdinand Peck, commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, with his wife, accompanied the President as far as New York. The President left

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CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

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Portsmouth News—Pages 10 and 11.

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